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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-23 are pending for examination as interpreted by the examiner..

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 15, and 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Van Rosmalen et al., US Patent 6,130,418 in view of Nagasato et al., US Patent 6,181,670.

Regarding claim 1, Van Rosmalen et al. teaches in figure 3 an optical pickup actuator, comprising: a blade (portion held by elements 61a, 61b, and 61c) with an objective lens (15); a plurality of suspensions (61a, 61b, and 61c) coupled at one end to the blade and fixed at another end to a holder (element holding the blade), provided at one side of a base (structure below blade), such that the suspensions movably support the blade (inherent part of springs); a focusing coil member (39) and a tracking coil members (41), separated from each other; a single magnet member (45) is installed on the blade between the focusing coil member (39) and the tracking coil members (41) the focusing coil member, the tracking coil member and the single magnet member are installed on one side of the objective lens (17). Van Rosmalen et al. does not teach a magnet being on the holder and the coil on the base. Rather Van Rosmalen et al. shows the magnet on the base and the coil on the holder. Nagasato et al. teaches the

switchability of magnets and coils (e.g. Nagasato et al. figure 1 shows magnets on holder, coils on base; figure 23 shows magnets on base, coils on holder). Therefore Nagasato et al. provides evidence of the obviousness of either case. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the parts arranged as taught by Nagasato et al. into the system of Van Rosmalen et al. The motivation would be for an obvious rearrangement of parts to serve the same purpose (figures 1 and 23 of Nagasato et al. provide evidence of the obviousness of either case).

Regarding claim 3, Nagasato et al. teaches in figure 1 the optical pickup actuator of claim 1, respectively, further comprising a pair of tilt driving coil members (column 8, lines 59-64).

Regarding claim 7, Nagasato et al. teaches in figure 1 the optical pickup actuator of claim 1, wherein the magnet member (116 and 118) is a surface polarization magnet (polarization shown on magnet).

Regarding claim 9, Van Rosmalen et al. teaches an optical recording and/or reproducing apparatus, comprising: an optical pickup having an actuator (shown in figure 3) for driving an objective lens (15), and movably installed in a radial direction of a recording medium (done by 61a, 61b, and 61c), and records and/or reproduces information to/from the recording medium (such as scanning, which reads from the medium); and a controller controlling a focusing servo and a tracking servo of the optical pickup (column 5, lines 35-45), wherein the optical pickup actuator (shown in figure 1) includes: a blade (held by 61a, 61b, and 61c) with an objective lens (15); a plurality of

suspensions (61a, 61b, and 61c) coupled at one end to the blade and fixed at another end to a holder (element holding blade), provided at one side of a base (structure below blade), such that the suspensions movably support the blade (inherent part of springs); a focusing coil member (39) and a tracking coil members (41), separated from each other; a single magnet member (45) is between the focusing coil member (39) and the tracking coil members (41) the focusing coil member, the tracking coil member and the single magnet member are installed on one side of the objective lens (15). Van Rosmalen et al. does not teach a magnet being on the holder and the coil on the base. Rather Van Rosmalen et al. shows the magnet on the base and the coil on the holder. Nagasato et al. teaches the switchability of magnets and coils (e.g. Nagasato et al. figure 1 shows magnets on holder, coils on base; figure 23 shows magnets on base, coils on holder). Therefore Nagasato et al. provides evidence of the obviousness of either case. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of the parts arranged as taught by Nagasato et al. into the system of Van Rosmalen et al. The motivation would be for an obvious rearrangement of parts to serve the same purpose (figures 1 and 23 of Nagasato et al. provide evidence of the obviousness of either case).

Regarding claim 11, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 9, further comprising a pair of tilt driving coil members (column 8, lines 59-64).

Regarding claim 15, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 9, wherein the magnet member (116 and 118) is a surface polarization magnet (polarization shown on magnet).

Regarding claim 17, Nagasato et al. teaches an optical pickup actuating method, comprising: moving a blade, including a lens, in tracking and/or focusing directions; and driving a coil system including a focusing coil member and a tracking coil member, mounted on a base separate from the movable blade (shown in figure 1), separated from the blade (shown in figure 1), such that an interaction with a single magnet (each coil interacts with either magnet 116 or 118, making each interact with only one magnet) on the movable blade by one of the focusing coil member and the tracking coil member controls the moving of the blade in the tracking and/or focusing directions (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 18, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical pickup method of claim 17, wherein the coil system includes the focusing coil member, mounted on a base separate from the movable blade (shown in figure 1), interacting with the magnet of the blade to control the moving of the blade in the focusing direction (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 19, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical pickup method of claim 17, wherein the coil system includes the tracking coil member, mounted on a base separate from the movable blade (shown in figure 1), interacting with the magnet of the blade to control the moving of the blade in the tracking direction (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 20, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical pickup method of claim 17, wherein the coil system includes the focusing and tracking coil members, interacting

with the magnet of the blade to control the moving of the blade in the focusing and tracking directions (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 21, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical pickup method of claim 17, wherein the coil system drives the blade in an additional radial tilting direction (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 22, Nagasato et al. teaches the optical pickup method of claim 21, wherein the coil system includes the focusing coil members, tracking coil members, and tilt driving coil members, all mounted on the base separate from the movable blade (shown in figure 1), interacting with the magnet of the blade to control the moving of the blade in the focusing and tracking directions (column 9, lines 4-17).

Regarding claim 23, Nagasato et al. teaches a recording and/or reproducing method (explained as conventional), comprising: registering an electrical signal representative of data stored ("information signals"), or to be stored, on a recording medium; and performing the optical pickup actuating method of claim 19 to control the recording and/or reproducing of data to/from the recording medium to generate the electrical signal registered as the stored data, when performing the reproducing process, or to stored data on the recording medium based on the electrical signal, when performing the recording process (column 1, lines 19-44).

3. Claims 4, 8, 12, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al., further in view of Choi, US Patent Publication 2003/0198148.

Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. teaches the actuator and recording/reproducing device with all of the limitations of claims 3, 5, 11, and 13. Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. does not teach the explicit need for tilt driving coil members that are installed under the focusing coil member.

Regarding claim 4, Choi teaches in figure 13(c) the optical pickup actuator, wherein the pair of tilt driving coil members (235c and 235d) are installed under the focusing coil member (235a or 235b).

Regarding claim 12, Choi teaches in figure 13(c) the optical recording and/or reproducing apparatus, wherein the pair of tilt driving coil members (235c and 235d) are installed under the focusing coil member (235a or 235b).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the concept of tilt driving members installed under focusing coil members as taught by Choi into the system of Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. The motivation would be to accurately distribute current to improve the focusing movement force (paragraph 0096 of Choi) while reducing the amount of space taken up by the coils.

Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. teaches the actuator and recording/reproducing device with all of the limitations of claims 1 and 9. Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. does not teach the explicit need for fine pattern coils.

Regarding claim 8, Choi teaches the optical pickup actuator, wherein the focusing and tracking coil members are Fine Pattern Coils (FPCs) (paragraph 0055).

Regarding claim 16, Choi teaches the optical recording and/or reproducing apparatus, wherein the focusing and tracking coil members are Fine Pattern Coils (FPCs) (paragraph 0055).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the first and second coil members of Van Rosmalen et al. in view of Nagasato et al. as Fine Pattern Coils as taught by Choi. This is an art recognized equivalent that is used in the same environment, for the same purpose, to achieve the same results.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/23/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that due to the non-asymmetrical relationship of the magnets versus symmetrical of the two references do not make it clear why the arrangement must be modified as the two optical actuators operate in a completely different manner. However, the examiner disagrees because HAVING to do things a certain way versus doing things a certain way does not matter. If the reference teaches the same method of operation for whatever reason, it is still obvious to combine. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*,

837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation would be for an obvious rearrangement of parts to serve the same purpose (figures 1 and 23 of Nagasato et al. provide evidence of the obviousness of either case).

Applicant argues that the current invention reduces the rigidity of the blade by directly transferring heat generated by applying current to the coils to the blade and the objective lens. However, the examiner disagrees that this distinguishes over the reference as having the same arrangement of parts would yield this same result.

Applicant argues that Van Rosmalen does not teach a single magnet disposed between the focus coil and the tracking coil. The examiner disagrees. The rejection of claim 1 shows how Van Rosmalen teaches this feature in figure 3.

Applicant argues that the references do not teach coil members mounted on a base separate from the movable blade, interacting with the single magnet of the blade. The examiner disagrees. The rejection of claim 19 explains how Nagasato teaches this feature.

Applicant argues that the references do not teach tilt driving coil members are installed under the focusing coil member. The examiner disagrees. The rejection of claim 4 explains how this feature is taught by the references.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PARUL GUPTA whose telephone number is (571)272-5260. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 10 AM to 7 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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